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THE OLD STORY.

COME sit by me, Katy, and tell me
Of what he was talking last night!
When you stood at the gate till the moonbeams
Had quenched all the stars with her light!

You came back with cheeks glowing crimson,
And eyelashes glittering with tears,
And a smile which, half sad, half triumphant,
Still over your sweet mouth appears.

Did he talk of the beauty of Summer?
Or praise the wild rose's perfume?
Or speak of our arbors so rustic,
Where woodbine and jasamine bloom?

He told you "a story!" Oh! did he?
Well, Katy, dear, tell it to me!
You've "almost forgot it?" Already!
How very much flattered he'd be!

You say that you "think I may guess it!"
Yes, Katy, the story I know;
'Tis an old tale, yet always a sweet one—
I'm certain that you found it so.

It was new in the first days of Adam,
When, wandering through Eden's fair bowers,
In Eve's little ear it was whispered,
While she, blushing, played with the flowers.

You're blushing too; what is the matter?
Why, what are you crying about?
Your grandfather told your grandmother
The very same story, no doubt.

Just three little words tell this story—
What thousands of hearts they have thrilled!
How many with joy they have gladdened!
How many with sorrow have filled!

These three little words: "I love you!"
You see 'tis the very same tale
That you heard there last night by the woodbine,
Beneath the moon's silvery veil.

Don't say I know nothing about it—
You know very well it is true;
But Katy, my dear, did you tell him
The same story that he told to you?

THE VICTIMIZED LODGER.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

MR. BENJAMIN F. DERBY returned to town and his lodgings at Mrs. Covey's rather sooner than he was expected. It was late in the evening, and having entered by means of his night-key, and finding nobody stirring, he walked leisurely up to his room.

This was the apartment Mr. Derby always occupied in Mrs. Covey's house; but on this occasion it seemed very little like home. Before leaving town he had carefully put away all his clothes in his trunks, and during his absence other revolutions had been made in the room which gave it a different air.

Not the least disagreeable thing in the room was darkness. Mr. Derby had entered without a lamp, expecting to find that desirable article in the old place; but after knocking over an ink-bottle, a vase, and a snuff-box in his blind search, he concluded that the wisest course would be to stop swearing and go to bed in the dark.

In no very good humor Mr. Benjamin F. Derby began to undress. To return home after an absence of two weeks and to be obliged to go to bed in such a dismal manner, almost broke his heart. He might have rung for the servants, it is true; and he might have reflected that his friends were excusable, since they did not expect him; but Mr. Benjamin F. Derby chose to be angry and silent.

"And where is Margaret Maria?" muttered the unhappy man. "Oh, faithless daughter of an unfeeling landlady! I didn't expect this from you! When I tore myself from your arms two weeks ago you protested with tears in your eyes and perfidy in your heart that you would watch, with the anxious eyes of love, for my return! Oh, this looks like it! Even now, I know you are making yourself merry with some fresh conquest, or, if you are sleeping under this roof, you are dreaming of pleasure in which I have no share!" So saying, Mr. Benjamin F. Derby threw his trowsers on a chair, and began to grope his way in darkness to the head of the bed. At this moment a merry laugh, close to his chamber door, startled him. Mr. Derby paused.

"Margaret Maria's laugh, by all that is false!" groaned Mr. Derby. "She said she would do nothing but sigh and weep during my absence—and hear her? ah! she laughs again! The false hearted—"

Mr. Derby's reflections were suddenly interrupted by a sound of a hand grasping his door-latch. With considerable trepidation he flew to lock the door; but before he could reach it, a merry laugh and a blaze of light and two girls burst into the room.

Now Mr. Derby was a very modest person, and it was a lucky circumstance for him that the closet door was ajar, the retreat convenient, and his limbs active. He dodged out of sight before the girls had time to cast their eyes about them; and soon the door was shut, and Mr. Derby's ears pinned back.

"What time do you suppose it is?" asked Margaret Maria. "There, the bells are striking twelve! Oh, hain't we had a gay time, Susan?"

"Gay enough! Ha! ha! but wouldn't your poor, dear absent Derby be amused if he knew—"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Margaret Maria. "My poor, dear absent Derby! That is too good! If he knew! Poor fellow, it would break his heart. He thinks I do nothing but sigh and cry during his absence. Am I such a goose!"

"Such a goose! Oh!" groaned Derby, painfully interested. "Oh."

"Such a goose!" echoed Sue. "He wouldn't think of it if he had seen you eating the oysters with Dan. Robbins."

"I only hope," added Margaret Maria, "that he will keep away a week longer."

"So that we can have this room?"

"No—not exactly that—but Dan. has invited me to go to a ball on Thursday night, and you know I couldn't go if my 'poor dear absent Derby' should come back in the meantime."

Derby was trembling with cold and wrath.

"You mean to marry Derby then?" asked Susan.

"I suppose I shall," cried Margaret Maria gayly. "I like to flirt with Dan. and if he had as many dollars as my poor, dear absent Derby—"

"You would choose Dan?"

"To be sure I would. He ain't such a fool as—"

"Derby. Ha! ha! But what is this? A coat and pair of pataloons."

"Good gracious! How did they come here?"

Derby was trembling with excitement—burning with rage; but now he felt a new source of uneasiness. The discovery of his pantaloons might lead to the discovery of himself. Had he been dressed he would have liked nothing better than to confront the perfidious Margaret Maria—but for the present, it was not to be thought of. He felt himself blushing all over, in spite of cold. To his relief, however, the girls, after making out that there was nobody in or under the bed, did not seem disposed to inquire into the mystery of the pantaloons; but Margaret Maria exclaimed:

"I'll tell you what I will do, Sue. I'll dress myself in these clothes, and go into the widow Slade's room. She'll think it is a man, and won't she be frightened?"

"Frightened? No!" cried Susan. "She's had two husbands. But do it. See what she will say."

"I will. Here, help me, Sue. Ha! ha! And there's a hat too. How kind in somebody to leave all his clothes here!"

Derby—poor dear, *present* Derby—was breathing very hard; his heart beat heavily, and every nerve shook. What the deuce he was to do if Margaret Maria went off with his pants he could in no manner determine; and from the exceedingly interesting conversation which was going on he knew that his worst fears were to be realized.

"Oh, ain't it a fit," cried Margaret Maria. "Only turn up the trowsers five or six inches, and I shall be fixed. Here, black my upper lip with this piece of coal, I shan't make love to you. Ha! ha! ain't I dashing fellow?"

And Derby could hear somebody kissing somebody and somebody laughing as though she could not help it.

A moment after the girls had left the room. Derby stole timidly from his hiding-place. Margaret Maria had taken the lamp and his clothes with her; she had left darkness and her own clothes behind. A happy thought struck unhappy Derby. In all haste he enrobed himself in Margaret Maria's gown, then he put her shawl over his shoulders, and threw on her bonnet and veil. His eyes having been accustomed to the darkness, he could see to do this without difficulty. In five minutes he was ready to follow Susan and Margaret Maria.

During this time there was a great deal of laughing up stairs. Margaret Maria in Derby's attire, went to Mrs. Slade's room, who was a little startled at first, but who took things very coolly, until she found that it was not a man, after all, when she virtuously gave vent to her indignation. The adventurers next proceeded to the attic, where the girls were sound asleep. Susan having placed the lamp in the passage, hid behind the door, while Margaret Maria entered and awoke Jane Woods with a violent shower of kisses. Jane uttered a faint scream and demanded in a whisper—

"Who are you?"

"Sh!" said Margaret Maria.

Jane hushed accordingly, until she saw the strange figure proceed to Mary Clark's pillow, when she concluded that it was her duty to scream. Mary screamed, too, after she had been several times kissed; and Sarah Jones joined in the chorus until her mouth was stopped by a hasty buss.

"Is it you, George?" she whispered.

At this moment the strange figure, which had been seen by the light in the passage, ran out, and Susan, catching up the lamp, ran in.

"What is the matter?" she cried in pretended astonishment.

"There is a man in the room."

"He was kissing Sarah Jones."

"He didn't kiss me. He was kissing Mary Clark."

"Me? I guess I'd have torn his eyes out. It was Jane Woods he kissed."

Susan was very much astonished of course, and the girls were all very indignant; and no one of them would confess that she had been kissed, until Susan pointed out the marks of the coal moustache on all their faces, and called in Margaret Maria. Then there was a great deal of laughing; and Margaret Maria having gallantly kissed them all, again set out to go down stairs.

But now it was Derby's turn to have a little fun, and Margaret Maria's to be astonished. As Susan advanced the lamp she carried revealed a frightful looking object standing at the foot of stairs. It was apparantly a woman of gigantic structure; her dress was so short that her bare feet and ankles could be seen distinctly; and she waved her large bony hands at the terrified girls majestically as a ghost. Never were two mischief-makers more frightened by an apparition. Susan dashed herself against the wall. Up went a scream and down came the lamp. The oil covered the stairs, and Margaret Maria fainted and stepped into it. At that moment the tall woman—being Derby himself—cried—

"Robbers! help! murder!" at the top of his voice; and immediately stepped into his room, locking the door behind him.

Before Margaret Maria recovered her scattered senses all the boarders were astir. Susan rushed into Mrs. Slade's room; Margaret would have followed her, but Susan in her terror shut her out. Next Margaret tried her mother's door; and her mother, hearing the alarm, appeared at that moment, and terrified by the coal moustache and smashed hat, took her own daughter for the robber, dropped her lamp, and screamed fearfully. Margaret, as much frightened as herself, would have caught her in her arms, but Mrs. Covey would hear no explanation, nor allow her daughter to approach, and pushed her out of the room with great trepidation. Then Margaret Maria ran to Derby's room, which to her great consternation she found locked. At that moment Ned Perkins—the boldest fellow in the house—rushed out of his room with a lamp in one hand and a sword-cane in the other, ready drawn for combat. Ned flew at the supposed robber, and would have seized her in an instant, if she had not properly seen fit to faint at the sight of his naked sword and legs, and fallen down before Mr. Derby's room. Her hat now came off, her hair streamed down her neck, and Ned recognized Margaret Maria.

Anybody can imagine the scene of confusion which followed. The imprudent girl found herself surrounded by half a dozen half-dressed figures, some wondering, some trembling with terror. But it was the severest cut for Margaret Maria, when the door of Derby's room opened, and the tall apparition appeared. As soon as the screaming had subsided, the figure removed its veil.

"Don't be frightened, Margaret Maria," it said. "It's nobody but your 'poor dear absent Derby.' That's all."

Can you fancy her feelings? Mr. Derby could as he entered the room again, locked the door, and went to bed, overjoyed at what had occurred. He slept soundly, and awoke in the morning as completely cured of his love for Margaret Maria as if he had seen her turned into a grizzly bear.

GOOD ADVICE.

IT requires a highly cultivated moral nature to be able to accept with perfect graciousness a proffered tract. It is not flattering to your dignity to feel that a perfect stranger has picked you out at first sight as a human being whose soul is in a very bad way indeed, and the immediate impulse of the natural Adam is to snub the aggressor for his impertinent suggestion. A life spent in the exercise of every virtue and restraint would probably teach a man to curb his instinct of self-defence, and to treat the solemn little warning with imperturbable composure. We ought, in theory, to feel thankful to any one who appears solicitous about our soul, just as much as if he were solicitous about the state of our tongue; and though it is unnecessary to let the amateur physician have a sight of either, the true philosopher will be able to meet the inquiry in a kindly spirit, and to inform the inquirer that everything is going on as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It cannot after all be, at the outset, a cheerful occupation (though it becomes natural enough in time to those who enter on it) to go about the world giving away accounts of converted poachers, and poking up every one to see if they know where they are going to.

If some Tract Society would only publish an authentic account of the way in which pigs or bores first nerve themselves to take to it, it would be an interesting contribution to the history of missionary labor. The thing begins in a laudable ambition to set about doing somebody good, and a lady whose time hangs heavy on her hands will soon feel that giving away blankets is not such a high and worthy employment as giving away good advice. Her first essays are made upon the poor. Most poor people, especially in the country, can be got to take anything, provided only it is offered them by their richer neighbors; and the poor seem so receptive and amenable that it is quite an encouragement to go a little higher, and to try and practise on the rich. In the outset, the young enthusiast is usually a little bashful, and commences operations by dropping the story of the converted poacher furtively out of a carriage window, or leaving it, when no one is looking, on the table of some railway waiting-room. The next step is to send it anonymously by post, and in a disguised handwriting, to those of her acquaintances or neighbors who seem from general appearances to need it most. But this modest wish to escape publicity presently wears off, and it becomes comparatively easy to present the gift in person to the casual stranger.

It is clear that the converted poacher can do no one any real harm, and it is always possible that his happy history may do some one good. It is worth while, therefore, to take the chance, and any little rebuff or annoyance which occurs at intervals during the process of distribution is only a sort of humble martyr's crown which it is the young missionary's business to be willing and proud to wear. To be perfectly consistent, she ought not indeed to confine herself to the distribution of tracts. The promiscuous distribution of pills might be justified and recommended upon similar grounds; and, if once authorized by custom, would become very popular with feminine distributors. No sensible person ought to be offended at being offered a really good pill, and there would be this advantage about the distribution of pills, that the production of a pill-box does not necessarily seem to imply a religious superiority on the part of the pill-giver. A man may want one without knowing it, or, if he does not want it now, the time may come when he will want it. At any rate, it can do no harm to offer it, and though tracts have this additional value, that they are designed to minister to the mind, it is better to minister to the body than not to minister to anything at all.

Both sorts of ministration may accordingly be undertaken from a genuine desire to promote the welfare of one's fellow-creatures, and in theory it would appear harsh and unkind to meet any such medicinal overtures with rudeness or discourtesy. Tracts and pills, after all, are only what is meant for good advice, disguised, as the case may be, either in print or in sugar. And it seems doubtful, from a moral point of view, whether we ought to sneer at either in the presence of the donor. The philanthropist who wishes to go through life giving as little pain as possible will be as careful not to hurt the feelings of an enthusiast as he would be to avoid hurting a caterpillar, and will politely pocket for the moment anything that is presented to him in the way of suggestion or admonition. Some persons might think it was a man's bounden duty in such a case to remonstrate with the intruder. This does not seem so clear. At least it would only be equivalent to returning pill for pill, with the certainty that the remonstrance would be entirely thrown away. Controversy with a tract distributor, or any other distributor of good advice, is not likely to do the distributor any sensible good; and if he likes to spend his time in the distribution, it is, after all, no business of ours.

Good advice is a thing which ought doubtless, on rare occasions, to be fearlessly and frankly given, and yet it is one of those good things which are proverbially almost always valueless. An attempt to reform the character of our neighbors, and to alter the current of their lives, cannot be said to be altogether a forlorn hope, because every now and then it does by a miracle succeed. The phenomenon of conversion, though exceptional, is not utterly unknown, and for the best of reasons. The law of habit is probably the strongest law of our moral nature. Habit is the lord of life, and the combination of motives which leads to action in any single case, the next time it presents itself, produces a similar effect more easily and quickly. Soon habit becomes a second nature, and the motives which at first had to overcome a sort of *vis inertiæ* within us before they resulted in action and by influencing us instinctively and immediately.

It is on this account, as ancient philosophers teach us, that education is so important. It presides over the formation of habits themselves, and whatever presides over the formation of habits has in its hands the direction of our future career. The reason why conversion is occasionally possible is, on the other hand, tolerably plain. Habit, though powerful, is not omnipotent, for if it were, men would be at the mercy of their early training, and it would be as difficult to change character as it is to warp the growth of a tree. It rests originally, indeed, on a combination of motives, but the motives that make up the combination do not invariably include among them all the motives that may conceivably move us. Some are left outside, dormant, or even undiscovered. Some that are even included figure amongst the rest, it may be, in a sleepy kind of way, and are not what they might be if they were thoroughly aroused. It is never, therefore, certain that we may not at any epoch in our lives call into activity some new motive which only requires to be awakened in order to become completely predominant.

It is by hitting on some such fresh power within us that habits, however indurated, are every now and then broken or dissolved. And there are periods in the history of all of us when, from some undiscovered cause, we are more susceptible than usual to this internal commotion, which is to the moral character what a revolution is to a State. The commotion is not, indeed, universally productive of advantage. Conversions to evil, though infrequent, are not unknown. A man who has lived for years in temperance or sobriety in his maturer age falls under the sway of some passion which tears him loose from his moorings, and sends him adrift. But the infrequency of this spectacle, as compared with the comparative frequency of the converse, is due to the fact that good habits are more firmly and reasonably set, in general, than bad ones. The former imply an original moral struggle, during the course of which temptations have been conquered and passions brought under control, and it is not often that an enemy once thoroughly defeated is able to regain the upper hand. But habit, on the contrary, seldom involves the previous defeat of virtue.

Virtuous impulses are less instinctive and less clamorous than the instincts of passion; they do not loudly proclaim themselves or hurry us away in spite of ourselves. They may easily exist without ever having been noticed. A man may be wicked without ever having listened to and positively decided against the appeal of virtue; but he cannot be virtuous without having heard and dismissed the claims of vice. Judgment given in favor of good habits is accordingly less easily reversed, for it pre-supposes a complete hearing and determination of the cause. It is therefore true, as a general proposition, that when habits are once formed, they are usually broken to some good purpose; and the possibility of contending even against this inveterate tyranny with success justifies, in theory, the giving of good advice. The missionary may, by good luck or good guidance, disturb from its lethargy of years some admirable motive in the bosom of his hearer that has never yet been energetic, far less been hitherto thoroughly discussed and put down.

The first essential to success in so philanthropic a mission is that the authority of the person who gives the good advice should be unimpeachable. Before he gets a hearing he ought to be able to show that he has a right to be heard. In order to obtain credit for this authority, he must convince us, first, that he knows something about the subject; and, secondly, that he is himself a person who merits that respect which none deserve who do not practise what they preach.

The casual tract-distributing young lady only, at best, persuades those whom she assails of the latter fact. Clergymen of an aggressive turn usually fail to do much more. We feel that the gentleman in a white necktie, who is so urgent in talking to us about the next world, means well, and is a well disposed person; but this only constitutes a part, and a feeble part, of his title to be listened to. The next thing he has to show is that he understands what he is talking about, which he cannot do unless he understands a good deal about this world as well as about the next. And his honest interference in our affairs makes him start at something of a disadvantage.

It is, *prima facie*, doubtful whether a man who takes it so quietly for granted that he has something of importance to communicate is not deficient in judgment or good sense or knowledge of his subject. Before very long, unless he is a clever fellow, the enthusiast puts himself out of court. He has only considered the matter from his own point of view, and has evidently never seen that his own point of view is limited. Supposing, for example, that his hobby is the wickedness of balls and theatres. If he thinks them wrong, he obviously does not frequent them; and if he does not frequent them, he can scarcely know as much about them as those who do. It turns out that his want of familiarity with them has led him from a distance to exaggerate their evils, and to neglect altogether the bright side of the picture. If he offers us, on the other hand, a short and instructive narrative of the death-bed of a pious washerwoman, he places himself in an equally palpable dilemma. Either he thinks it will do us good, or he does not. If not, it is absurd to offer it to us. If he does, he at once proves that he is ignorant enough to believe that the pious end of a washerwoman has some bearing on the religious problems that present themselves to an educated person. And a man who can believe this is evidently little better than a monomaniac. It is pure waste of time to enter into a discussion with him, and if we do so, it is for the sake of that courtesy and those very good manners against which his presumption is an offence.

If, lastly, he repudiates these narrow and somewhat obsolete methods of forcing his opinions upon us, he still assumes the position of a teacher who has something valuable to recommend to our notice. The position is an invidious one, and challenges attack. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it turns out that his assumption is purely baseless. He starts from premises which do not embrace all the premises that bear upon the point, or he merely repeats over again what has been said much better by others, with whose arguments we are familiar. If the account we have above given of the process of conversation be approximately correct, it is certain, even if he is in the right, that the only serious chances he can have will be with those who are thoughtless or who are ignorant. We feel that he has no business to take it for granted that we are either. Thoughtlessness with the educated is a rare phenomenon; ignorance can only be dispelled by one who is better informed than ourselves. His attack, therefore, amounts to an assertion either that we are living in pure recklessness as to what is right, or to an assertion that he is better instructed on intellectual or religious subjects than we. Either of these assertions is more or less of a crime against good sense and decency, and the man who makes it in an off-hand way to the first stranger he meets merits a rebuff. Yet if the rebuff is administered he thinks it hard. His intentions, he says to himself, were so good. The proper answer to this apology is, that though his intentions are good, his ignorance or his conceit is anything but good. Before proposing to teach the world, it was his business to find out what the world already knew. Religion does not command any one to be ignorant, nor is it an excuse for that Pharisaical self-satisfaction which is akin to ignorance. His religious feelings may be genuine, but they no more warrant him in offering us a tract than in offering us a slap in the face. To decline it with the equanimity with which one declines a pinch of snuff is perfectly allowable from every mortal point of view. To accept it with composure is, as we have observed, the high privilege of the true philosopher.

It is an irritating feature about most of the good advice which it is a man's misfortune to receive, that it is given by way of satisfaction to the donor, quite as much as to benefit the recipient. People get into a vague way of thinking that it is their prerogative to go through life "doing good." No term is so commonly or so abominably misused. It means in the mouths of the majority of those who use it, the employment of their imperfect moral judgment upon their neighbor's business. This yearning to have a finger in every moral or spiritual pie is seldom disinterested. It is dictated less, perhaps, by a wish to benefit one's species than by a wish to gratify one's own cravings after influence and missionary work. A similar phenomenon is often seen in more worldly matters. A morbid desire to interfere with or to influence others is more lightly excused by one's own conscience if one is able to argue that, after all, the interference is meant to be exercised for the advantage of those on whom we force it. The consequence of this is that half the good advice pressed upon us in worldly matters is purely bad advice. People begin to advise without qualifying themselves for the post of adviser.

A cynic might not unnaturally come to the conclusion that no gratuitous advice at all is worth having. When a man wants it he can always ask for it; and if the doctors and lawyers were animated with a passion for advising gratis, their counsel would be given with less sense of responsibility, with less discrimination, and therefore to less purpose. Doctors and lawyers, however, have this merit, that they have at least studied the questions on which they offer their opinion. Amateurs, whether in theology or business, cannot always say as much. There are two pieces of good advice which might perhaps be offered in return to all those who are about gratuitously to give good advice to others. The first would be not to give it. This recommendation, however, will never be followed until the moral character of the would-be advisers is permanently reformed. It would be too distasteful to be popular. The second is, not to give good advice until one is quite sure that one has it to give, and that one is not preaching to a person who knows more already about the matter than we can tell him. Polonius, in virtue of his parental dignity, had a right to give Laertes as much advice as he could carry. Polonius, however, or indeed Polonia, in a railway-carriage or in a drawing-room, gratifying his or her ambition to be of some influence in the world, is of less service to society than Polonius or Polonia would bear patiently to be told.—*London Saturday Review.*

LOVE.

WITH man love is never a passion of such intensity and sincerity as with woman. She is a creature of sensibility, existing only in the outpourings and sympathies of her emotions; every earthly blessing, nay, every Heavenly hope, will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood, the protecting roof of her kindred, forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of that mother on whose bosom her head has been pillowed, forsake all she has clung to in her years of girlish simplicity, do all that woman can do consistently with honor, and throw herself into the arms of the man she idolizes. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection is too gross a villain to be called a man. The wrath of Heaven will pursue him, the brand of Cain is upon his brow, and the curse of Judas will rankle at his heart. Unrequited love with man is to him never a cause of perpetual misery; other dreams will flow in upon his imagination; the abstraction from business, the meteor of ambition, or the pursuit of wealth will win him away from his early infatuation. It is not thus with woman. Although the scene may change, and years, long, withering, and lingering years, steal away the rose from the cheek of beauty, the ruins of a breaking heart cannot be amalgamated; the memories of that idle vision cannot be obliterated from the soul; she pines, nerves herself anew with pride, and pines away again, until her gentle spirit bids adieu to the treacheries of earth, and flits away into the bosom of her God.

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.

A MACEDONIAN soldier, who had often distinguished himself by his valor and received marks of Philip's favor and approbation, was once wrecked by a violent storm, and cast on shore, helpless, naked, and scarcely with the appearance of life. In this condition he was found by a stranger residing near the coast, who, with the utmost humanity and concern, flew to his relief, bore him to his house, laid him on his own bed, revived, cherished, and for forty days supplied him freely with all the necessaries and conveniences which his languishing condition could require. The soldier rescued from death was incessant in his professions of gratitude; and being furnished with a sum of money to pursue his journey, he left his benevolent host; but no sooner did the wretch return to court, than he obtained from Philip a grant of the land of his benefactor, whom he immediately drove from his settlement. The poor man, stung with such an instance of base ingratitude, addressed a letter to Philip, representing his own and the soldier's conduct in a lively and affecting manner. The king was fired with indignation; he ordered that justice should be instantly done; that the poor man's possession should be restored; and having seized the soldier, caused his forehead to be branded "The Ungrateful Guest;" a character infamous in every age, and among all nations, but particularly among the Greeks, who were jealousiy observant of the laws of hospitality.

OCCUPATION OF EX-GENERALS.

THE American War Department has been for some time preparing an army register, which shall contain the name of all the soldiers in the Federal armies. When completed it will be composed of five volumes of six hundred pages each. The present occupation of some of the Federal Generals will, perhaps, be of interest. Burnside is railroad agent in the Pennsylvania oil region; Butler is a Massachusetts manufacturer; Schurz is in Washington, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; Siegel is the editor of a German paper in Baltimore; Franklin is superintending Colt's armory at Hartford; W. S. Smith, of the cavalry, is selling groceries at Chicago; M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal General of Grant's army, is a New York farmer; Ferrero is teaching dancing; Percy Wyndham is a fencing master. Among the Confederates, Buckner is a New Orleans editor; Gardner, of Port Hudson memory, is a local reporter; the General who drove off Franklin and his fifteen thousand troops at the famous attack upon Sabine Pass, is a bar-keeper at Houston, Texas; G. F. Anderson was first a butcher, but now an auctioneer; D. M. Forrest runs a saw-mill in Tennessee; and Wheeler is a commission merchant in Augusta, Georgia.—*The Times Philadelphia Correspondent.*

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

IT would be difficult to convey to the mind of an ordinary reader anything like a correct notion of the state of feeling which takes possession of a man waiting for the commencement of a battle. In the first place, time appears to move on leaden wings; every minute seems an hour, and every hour a day. Then there is a strange commingling of levity and seriousness within him; a levity which prompts him to laugh, he knows not why, and a seriousness which urges him ever and anon to lift up a mental prayer to the Throne of Grace. On such occasions little or no conversation passes. The privates generally lean on their firelocks, the officers on their swords; and few words, except monosyllables, in reply to questions put, are spoken. On these occasions, too, the faces of the bravest often change their color, and the limbs of the most resolute tremble, not with fear, but with anxiety; while watches are consulted, till the individuals who consult them grow absolutely weary of the employment. On the whole, it is a situation of higher excitement and darker and deeper agitation than any in human life; nor can he be said to feel all that man is capable of feeling who has not filled it.—*Siege of St. Sebastian.*

MARRIAGE.

WHATEVER faults Voltaire may have had, he certainly showed himself a man of sense when he said: "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and wiser." An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing, can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, where men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the whole current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections, and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example, and the interests of his "better half" keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore the friend to marriage is a friend to society and to his country.

IN the United States there are about 60,000 common schools, which are supported in part by the State Treasury, and partly by school funds and school taxes. In England and Wales there are 46,012 public and private schools, attended by 2,114,378 scholars. In addition there are 1,545 evening schools, which provide for 39,783 children. The number of Sunday schools is 23,514, with 2,107,612 scholars. It is estimated that in England there is a scholar for every 8.36 persons; in Scotland about one seventh of the people are at school; while in the United States there is one scholar for every two hundred persons receives instruction in schools; so that while at nine o'clock on every Monday morning there are 4,000,000 American boys and girls at school, there are in Russia only 100,000 enjoying the benefit of insruction.

A GENTLEMAN troubled with a short memory having acquired the bad habit of turning down a leaf of a book so as to remember where he left off, writes to say that he never can recollect a street that he's only been in once. How is he to remedy this defect? Very simply: let him do as he does with his books—turn down a corner.

The Columbian.

GEORGE R. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

THE MODEL LETTER.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTEENTH COLLECTION DIS., STATE OF PA., BLOOMSBURG, March 2, 1866.

Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR,—I inclose you a copy of my issue of this week. I have likewise addressed a copy to the President. You will see that the charge that I am opposing him is false.

IF I AM SUSTAINED BY YOURSELF AND THE PRESIDENT, if the patronage is not taken from us and given to those who oppose us, we shall be able to make our vigorous Union organization a unit, and TRIUMPHANTLY SUSTAIN THE ADMINISTRATION. Respectfully,

PALEMON JOHN,
Assessor Thirteenth District, Pa.

A PUBLIC LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 7, 1866.

Hon. A. H. Randall, President of the National Union Club, Washington, D. C.:

SIR,—I have just received, under the frank of the chattel Senator Edgar Cowan, a call issued by you and other members of your "Bread and Butter Brigade," for a Convention in Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August. I return it to you, as it does *not* "meet my approbation."

In times past I entertained a high personal respect for you. When we met at the Baltimore Convention you were among the most radical of the Radicals. We both supported Andrew Johnson. I acted in good faith. I never dreamed that he would prove recreant and false, much less that *you* would "fall from your high estate" to follow his leadership, aye, and aid him in his persistent determination to break up the organization that placed him in power, and for the success of which you and I have spent the best years of our lives. *I scorn to do so base a thing.* You insult honest Republicans by sending them your address; and to Republicans of *Pennsylvania* it is a greater insult to send it under the frank of a Senator who has treated their generous confidence with so much perfidy and treachery.

Governor Randall, it is a strange crowd you are now training in. The great and generous party of your gallant State—a party that has bestowed so many honors on you—have an account to settle with you for your recreancy. *And they will do it.* You seem to have forgotten the tragic fate of Judas. Go your way. Having sold yourself to do the work of shame required at your hands you shall have your reward. You and those acting with you will find yourselves eventually swallowed up by the Democratic boa constrictor which is quietly waiting for just such provender.

PALEMON JOHN.

COMMUNICATION.

DESPERATE cases sometimes demand desperate remedies, but then sometimes too these desperate remedies turn out desperate ruins. Such I think was the case with "that letter." P. John imagined himself in a desperate predicament, and so he was. He had made a desperate throw; he had staked all of honor or principle supposed to have been left him, in that last die; he hoped to retain the office even though honor bright and principle were gone. He trusted, if he could only keep the seething flesh-pot over which his soul gloated, that he would be able to dupe his followers, and make them believe he was still fighting for principle. But the pot, like a fairy phantom, takes wings and flies away. In its place "that letter" appears—his bootless villainy stares him in the face—is about to be exposed—the mutterings of a great storm hums in his ears—the case is desperate—so it is. What is he to do? Something or somebody said, "Publish that letter yourself, take time by the forelock, make your own comments." In an unguarded moment he resolves upon the desperate remedy; but what a mistake! the letter finds the light first through the columns of his own organ. There is no longer any denying or evading it. There it is, "*verbatim et literatim.*" He forgot that thus he would bear testimony to the truthfulness of the COLUMBIAN, where it also appeared "*verbatim et literatim,*" without addition or multiplication, and so fix upon himself indelibly the foul stigma. If it had been published in the COLUMBIAN alone his particular friends would never have seen it, or, seeing it, would never have believed it possible for the man who loved principle and despised office to stoop so low—for this independent, free, white man to sell not only himself, but the whole "vigorous Union organization" to the Administration.

P. John, then, did write "that letter;" he says he did. Who can deny or doubt his authority in this case? And we may be allowed to ask, who that has a shred of conscience left can find any apology for such a letter? It is vain for him to say it was an offer to exert himself on behalf of his party. It was an offer, as he understood it then, and confesses he does now, to suborn that party to a man, to "make *it a unit,*" and what for? Why to "*triumphantly sustain the Administration.*" It is absurd to say it was before the policy of the Administration was developed. That policy—right or wrong—had been avowed and proclaimed. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill had been vetoed; the speech of the twenty-second of February had been made; other papers had come out and denounced both these and the President. But P. John—this man of unflinching integrity—of unyielding principle—this Radical Republican, as he would have us consider him, quietly sends "that letter" to the Secretary of the Treasury, and offers to barter away "our vigorous Union organization" in the Thirteenth District, on what condition? Not a word about principle, or a reservation as to the extent to which the Administration might go in the space of seven months—not a word. It was a positive promise wherever "the Administration" should go, the vigor of the Union organization should triumphantly go with it. It was an elaborate sale—the price to be paid, retain me in office. No wonder President Johnson despised and spurned such truckling. How strange that some staunch Republicans should still almost think that this man of such easy virtue is *the party!*

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

The following joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union was last evening presented for my approval:

WHEREAS, In the year 1864 the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

WHEREAS the people of said State did, on the twenty-second day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared void; and

WHEREAS a State government has been organized under said constitution which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore be it.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former political relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble simply consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive, or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, for notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them. If a joint resolution of this character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen in the event of a veto by the Executive that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted into the halls of legislation by a two thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolution is the ratification by the State government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress should have been passed, approved, and placed on the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for its ratification. Otherwise the inference is plainly deducible that while in the opinion of the Congress the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may nevertheless, during the suspension of their former proper practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity, and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my annual message of the fourth of December last will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their constitutional relations to the Union of the States that had been affected by the Rebellion. Upon the cessation of active hostilities provisional governors were appointed, conventions called, and Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the custom-houses re-established, and postal relations resumed.

The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to and did participate in its ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States through their conventions and Legislatures had adopted and ratified constitutions of government whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared void, so far as the political existence of the States and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions appertaining to the admission to their seats of the senators and representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the rebellion. All those steps had been taken when on the fourth day of December, 1865, the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan of restoration having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval:

That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper, practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and representatives in Congress.

Thus after the lapse of nearly eight months Congress prepares to pave the way to the admission and to representation of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the constituted authority of the Federal Government.

Earnestly desiring to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of the proceedings, affixed my signature to the resolution. My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified Representatives from any of the States; neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact; especially the statement that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive or filed in the Department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each house, under the Constitution, to judge of the elections, returns, qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress.

In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States to a fair and equal participation in national legislation when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration, inaugurated upon the termination of the war, successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C, July 24, 1866.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE statement telegraphed to some of the Northern papers that Vallandigham, Bright, and Faulkner are here to advise the President in regard to Cabinet appointments, I am authorized to say, is purely gratuitous. These gentlemen are here, in connection with many others from various parts of the Union, solely to use what influence they may possess to secure appointments for their friends in their respective localities.

Senor Romero states that he has positive information that troops are still being dispatched to Mexico by Napoleon.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Captain Fox, dated Paris, July third. The health of himself and crew was excellent. He had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon a day or two before, lasting over three quarters of an hour, in which the conversation took a wide but satisfactory range. The Emperor is reported to have been in a conversational mood, but unfortunately, much of the conversation is considered contraband by the Department. Captain Fox would have been at St. Petersburg before this but for the Emperor's absence. He has expressed such a desire to see the famous iron-clad that Captain Fox has timed his arrival to suit the Emperor's convenience.

The Pay Department has commenced paying the three months' extra compensation to the officers who remained in the service until the termination of the war.

The new Orphan Asylum on Fourteenth Street, about a mile and a half from the Executive Mansion, has been leased for three years for the use of the State Department, or until a new structure can be erected for its accommodation. The removal will take place in October.

General Rousseau received the reprimand of the Speaker on Saturday, according to the previous judgment of the House in the Grinnell affair, but not until after a disreputable two hours' struggle upon a hundred points of order growing out of two things, viz: the speech which the House permitted General Rousseau to make and his resignation, which he sent to the Speaker's desk prior to the reprimand. Judge Spalding offered a resolution that in view of the resignation General Rousseau be discharged from custody, and the latter announced his willingness to receive the reprimand in his private capacity, but insisted that his resignation relieved him from punishment as a Representative. The House, however, refused to entertain Spalding's resolution, and refused to accept the resignation, insisting upon the reprimand, which the Speaker administered. Its brevity and good taste were highly commended on all sides. General Rousseau considers his resignation as having taken effect, and that he is no longer a member of the House.

The new Internal Revenue Law regulating the manufacture of distilled spirits goes into effect on the first of September, and the Government expresses its intention of seizing upon the first prominent cases of violation, for the purpose of testing its provisions to the fullest extent.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of the neutrality laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting our neutral relations with other Governments.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have agreed to report favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Stanbury for the position of Attorney-General.

Mr. Randall's nomination still hangs fire. It would not be surprising if he was simply left unconfirmed without being rejected.

The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released on condition of their returning immediately to the United States: Daniel J. Mayhens, Colonel Burke, Bernard McDermot, Edward Morley, and —— Kerwan.

General O. O. Howard, while riding down the Avenue, on Saturday morning, came very nearly meeting with a serious accident. The coupling-pole of his carriage broke. The front wheels becoming detached from the body of the carriage, the horses became frightened, the driver was thrown from his seat, and the General dashed violently over the driver's seat against the dashboard. Having only one arm, he could not break his fall, but fortunately was but slightly injured. The driver was considerably bruised, and the horses were stopped with the trailing wheels and undergear of the carriage, before they had proceeded far. The escape from a frightful disaster was miraculous.

In the House on Monday afternoon Judge Trimble moved that the credentials of Colonel Taylor and Messrs. Leftwich and Cooper, Representatives elect from the State of Tennessee, be referred to the Committee on Elections, and those gentlemen admitted at once to the floor of the House. The Constitution expressly made provisions to the effect that each House was to judge for itself as to the qualifications, returns, etc., of its members; and no concurrent resolution—nothing less than a constitutional amendment—could abrogate or curtail that power. The Speaker, however, decided that the resolution binding both Houses to decide conjointly as to the admission of the late Rebel States to Congress was binding. An appeal was made to the House, but the ruling of the Speaker was maintained. Shortly afterward the resolution admitting Tennessee, with the amendments of the Senate, was brought up. Scarcely any discussion occurred, and in half an hour the House had declared its assent in the amendments by a majority of ninety-two to twenty-five, and the admission of Tennessee had become an accomplished fact. The galleries were almost empty, and probably from the result having been so sanguinely anticipated, but little sensation was created by the announcement of the final passage of the measure.

In accordance with his own judgment and the advice of friends, General Sickles last week declined the appointment to the Hague, and the name of General John A. Dix was sent to the Senate on Tuesday for that place. Sickles may now be considered a candidate for Gubernatorial honors.

The President on Monday signed the bill reorganizing the Supreme Court. This act abolishes the heretofore existing vacancy, and provides that as fast as vacancies occur hereafter, either by vacancy or resignation, the vacancies shall expire simultaneously, until the number of judges on the bench is reduced to six.

The House did considerable business on Monday night, passing eight or ten bills, the most important of which was the Senate bill regulating the election of United States Senators. It abolishes joint conventions, and provides that all voting shall be *viva voce*. The immediate effect of the bill is intended to remove the present dead-lock in the New Jersey Legislature.

Judge Curtis has written a long letter to Judge Browning, of Philadelphia, advocating the Philadelphia National Convention, which concludes thus: "I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace; that it will assert strongly and clearly those principles which are the foundations of our Government, that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must act soon is the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

The *Tribune* correspondent having asserted several times that Vallandigham is here urging the President to appoint John B. Wells Secretary of War, it has become proper to state, as I do on the best authority, that Mr. Vallandigham has not succeeded in obtaining an interview with the President, nor is he likely to do so. The President has neither sympathy with nor respect for men of Mr. Vallandigham's antecedents, and the *Tribune's* persistent efforts to give them prominence in connection with the President are only in pursuance of its systematic misrepresentations.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The President nominated to the Senate Henry Stansbury, of Kentucky, to be Attorney-General of the United States, in place of Mr. Speed, resigned. The Senate, in executive session, referred the nomination to the Committee on the Judiciary. Henry Stansbury was born at Zanesville, Ohio; graduated at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced practice at Lancaster, Ohio, soon after, and is at present about sixty years of age. He studied law seven years before commencing to practise, and took higher rank among jurists at the outset than any lawyer of the present generation. He was Attorney-General of Ohio under a portion of the administrations of Gov. Bartley and Bebb, from about 1845 to 1848, and resumed his profession in Columbus, Ohio, until 1854, and then moved to Cincinnati, where he has been ever since, though nominally residing in Covington, Kentucky. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and finally a staunch member of the Union party that elected Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson to the platform of which he still adheres. He is certainly one of the most accomplished lawyers in the United States. He has been confirmed by the Senate.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

THE vote in the House of Representatives for the admission of the State of Tennessee showed an overwhelming majority of one hundred and twenty-five yeas to twelve nays, the leader of the Radicals, Thad. Stevens, having been compelled to vote in favor of the resolution, after using all his influence to resist it. The admission of Representatives from Tennessee to Congress upon the ground that the State Legislature adopted the Constitutional Amendment—as Governor Brownlow announced in his vulgar and offensive dispatch to Mr. Stanton—would leave the door open for all the Southern States to regain their position in Congress, and thereby a place in the Union, for there is nothing to prevent them from adopting the amendment, just as the Legislature of Tennessee has done. But at the same time, while the other Southern States will most probably follow the example of Tennessee, which was as much a Rebel State as any of them, it does not follow that the Northern States will adopt the Constitutional Amendment—indeed it is pretty certain that they will not—so that it may not become an amendment to the Constitution after all, failing to receive the necessary vote of the Legislatures.

Thus it is clear that the Radicals in the House of Representatives have been caught in their own trap. While they have been laboring for the past seven months or more to oppose the President's policy by keeping the Southern States out of the Union, they have virtually endorsed Mr. Johnson's views by voting for the admission of Tennessee, and have written themselves down blockheads by that fact. They have unwittingly surrendered every point for which they have been contending. For instance: this Radical majority in Congress, with Thad. Stevens at their head, did not heretofore recognize the Legislatures of the States formerly in rebellion as legalized bodies; but no sooner does the Legislature of the late rebellious State of Tennessee adopt the pet Constitutional Amendment than the House, by an overwhelming majority, at once not only acknowledges the legality of its acts, but is willing that the Representatives of that State should take their seats in Congress; from which facts we argue that the Radical party is dead and gone—that it died of fright at its own rash and evil deeds. It raised up a monster which, like that of Frankenstein, appalled the constructor. There remains nothing now for the other Southern States, in order to obtain a representation of loyal men on the floor of Congress, but to get their Legislatures to pass the Constitutional Amendment, which has been made the test of admission in the House by the decisive vote of one hundred and twenty-five to twelve, and which amendment these States have really accepted long ago, although the Radical majority in Congress did not choose to recognize the fact because it did not suit their purposes.

Step by step, for some time past, the Radical faction has been stultifying itself and abandoning the ground upon which it set its foot with such haughty defiance to Executive authority and public censure. While opposing the policy of the President and abusing him in unseemly language it has virtually endorsed all his views, proving thereby that while the present Congress has all the desire to be intensely vicious it is only exceedingly foolish after all. The last evidence that the Radicals have been outwitted by their own blind machinations is furnished by the result of the Tennessee question, which leaves the door open for all the other Southern States to come into the Union, and gives a fair chance of reconstruction, which was the very thing Thad. Stevens and his radical cohorts have been working so assiduously to prevent. The country will undoubtedly rejoice greatly at the event, which promises to end the revolutionary career of this dangerous faction.—*Exchange.*

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS RANDALL, whom the President has just nominated to the Senate as the successor of ex-Postmaster-General Dennison, was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1819, and is forty-seven years of age. When very young his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, where he afterwards studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1847 he was a member of the Territorial Convention that farmed a State Constitution for Wisconsin, and in 1856 was elected Governor of that State, being the nominee of the Democratic party. He continued in office as Governor until 1861, and having joined his fortunes with the Republican party, was soon afterwards appointed by President Lincoln American Minister to Rome, whither he went in 1862, and held the position for a short time. Returning home in 1864, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, which position he now fills. He has since been confirmed Postmaster-General.

THE Cholera is increasing in Prussia. It has also broken out in St. Petersburg.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

UP to a recent date Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, had the reputation of being the foulest-mouthed man that spoke the English language, which is equal to saying the foulest-mouthed man on earth, for the English language has capacities of vulgar foulness equalled by no other form of mortal speech with which we are acquainted. His ribaldry and blasphemy as a preacher shocked even the rude ruffians of the Southwest, while his scurrility as a politician and editor gave him a position which no decent man, and few indecent men, could approach. After having done as much as any other individual of his capacities in the South to stimulate the full spirit of slavery to war and treason, he saw fit for selfish ends, and to the disgust of every loyal man in the country, to take sides with the Unionists of East Tennessee. Neither they nor we had any more respect for his selfish loyalty than for his ribald piety; but the course and force of circumstances kept him from open treachery by making it dangerous; and the generous attention and help he obtained from the courageous and unflinching leader of the Tennessee Unionists, who is now President of the United States, induced him to endure till the Rebellion was prostrated by our armies. Even the foulness of his tongue seemed to suffer an abatement for a short while, and it appeared as if time might cause him finally to be tolerated by reputable people. Under these circumstances, and under prospect of reformation, Mr. Johnson was more than generous to him, aiding him to place and power, and finally assisting him to obtain the position of Governor, which Johnson had vacated to assume the Vice-Presidency. But the dog will return to his vomit, and the serpent will plunge his fangs into the bosom in which he has been warmed. Brownlow turned on the President—turned upon him for ends as base and selfish as had formerly led him to join with him. The President would not—as he could not—permit him to carry out the atrocious and savage purposes he had designed upon those who were his enemies—that is to say, the greater part of the people of Tennessee, who had neither voted for him nor would uphold him. Brownlow actually wanted to inaugurate a general massacre and plunder of those whom he had made foes by thirty years of personal insult; and he proclaimed this in language so fiendishly vindictive as to shock every man who had any manhood left in his nature. The President stood between him and his outrageous purposes; and Brownlow turned from the people whom the President had saved upon the President himself. His office as Governor gave him no more self-respect now than his vocation as preacher had given him Christian character, while the fact that Mr. Johnson holds the office of President seemed to add zest to the rancor of his assaults. He swore and raved more furiously than he had ever done before, and used language which would put to the blush even that of the malignant madmen of Congress. He vented his personal malice "in season and out of season," in speeches, public documents, and in his newspaper, and let no act or word of the President's pass without finding in it new opportunity of revenge for his grievances. It was quite in keeping, therefore, when in a dispatch to Washington, on Thursday last, announcing the passage of the constitutional amendment in one branch of the Tennessee Legislature, he had the blackguard insolence to add, "Give my compliments to the dirty dog at the White House." He knew, of course, that in using such language he was perfectly safe from any notice or reply by the party immediately assailed, and if it brought him renewed contempt from all decent men, that was but what he had been accustomed to from the beginning of his career.—*New York Times.*

NAPOLEON'S PROPOSALS DISREGARDED.

THE Emperor Napoleon must now feel that, however flattering to national self-esteem, and however lofty the position of arbiter of Europe, it is not exempt from harrassing cares and vexations. I cannot say whether he regrets having announced in the *Moniteur* the cession of Venetia and the acceptance of his meditation by Austria; *but I may safely affirm that he was by no means satisfied with the manifestation that immediately followed it.* Those manifestations on the part of the French population, the banners and *oriflammes* which floated from every window in Paris and in the great and small towns of the Empire, and the illuminations, could not have been more brilliant had France herself just closed a hard-fought campaign by a glorious victory. They were, in fact, meant to be the unmistakable protestation of an entire people in favor of peace—of a people who were naturally proud that the able sovereign who rules them should be thus sued, but who, too hastily, perhaps, jumped to the conclusion that all was over. The Emperor is disappointed at finding that Prussia is resolved to pass the limits which may have been originally assigned to her in her action against Austria. *He is disappointed and indignant*—at least, if we may judge from appearances, and from what is said in official regions—that the Italians should be so far forgetful of what they owe to him as to disregard his repeated injunctions, and so continue the war by invading a territory which has been given to him—in trust, no doubt, for Italy, but which for the moment belongs to France.

He is annoyed and pained that both should continue to act as if there had been no question of mediation; that Koniggratz should be besieged, and Cialdini cross the Po; that neither belligerent will waive for the briefest space his right to carry on operations so long as the armistice is not signed; that the Italians should make a diversion in favor of Prussia by harrassing the retreat of the Austrian army; and that both those military casuists, with swords by their sides, should deem it better to cut the Gordian knot which he himself would untie by diplomacy. It is true the armistice is not signed, and the French Government has not yet officially declared its acceptance of the gift which Austria has in her extremity offered. If Italy be "the protected" of France, as the French say she is, she does not seem to have much regard for the wishes of her protector. The General who is said to have just entered Venetia with his army is the same who, to the discontent of the Emperor, invaded the Papal States, and the Emperor proved his displeasure by recalling his minister from Turin. The *Gazette de France*, the persistent adversary of the Italian Government, says it is astonished that there are still people who are astonished at what it calls this hardihood.

"The Italians, by despising the fact of the cession of Venetia to France, only bear in mind that in the history of the annexation effected by Victor Emanuel in Italy the same contempt of our counsels proved constantly favorable to them. They received our protests, but they kept the territory they annexed in the name of Italian independence."

I alluded yesterday to a rumor which was not entitled to credence—that the Po was not crossed without the cognizance of the Emperor. A paper which is not clerical, and certainly not far from anti-Italian, *Le Temps*, observes:

"The most serious fact is the passage of the Po by General Cialdini, notwithstanding the cession of Venetia to France. It is difficult to believe that the Italians would have taken so decisive a step unless they previously had the assurance that the French Government would not be offended by it."

Prince Napoleon leaves Paris this evening for the headquarters of the King of Italy, on a mission from the Emperor Napoleon relative to the negotiations concerning the armistice. The Prince, who is charged to regulate with King Victor Emanuel the definitive conditions of that arrangement, is to be accompanied by Baron Saillard, recently sent to Mexico on an important mission.

With Prince Napoleon's well-known sympathies with Italy, no envoy could have a better chance for success. When the cousin of the Emperor, who is, at the same time, the son-in-law of the King of Italy, undertakes such a mission, it is because there is good for hoping that he will incline the King to act conformably to the wishes of the Emperor. The Prince proceeds to Verona, and it is to him that the Austrian authorities are charged to deliver up the city, as the first formality of the cession made to the Emperor of the French. Two French Generals accompany his Imperial Highness, and Verona, on its surrender to France, will be at once transferred to Italy.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Times, July 11.*

ADROIT ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

ONE of the most quiet and successful robberies which has taken place in this city for a long time occurred some time during last night, and we give the particulars as far as at present known. It appears that a week or ten days since a man calling himself by the name of Blanchard appeared at the broker's office of George H. Gooding, No. 16 State Street, made the acquaintance of the latter-named gentleman, and represented that he was from Portland; that he had never been in Boston before, but that he had been doing business as an itinerant vender of books and periodicals; that he had concluded to settle down in business, and give up travelling, his late business success having brought him the means to do so. He further represented that he was desirous of finding a place to locate, and had been advised that State Street was a good locality; that his business must necessarily be small, and he could afford to occupy only a small apartment. In brief, Blanchard hired a portion of the office of Mr. Gooding, and employed carpenters to make certain alterations which he deemed requisite, and they have been at work for a few days past. When Mr. Gooding entered his office this morning, he found that it had been entered during the night, the safe opened and robbed of about five thousand dollars in gold, two gold watches, and notes and bonds sufficient to swell the total loss, as he estimated it, to from twelve to twenty thousand dollars. The exact loss he cannot determine without lengthy reference to his books. The thief, or thieves, whoever they have been, overlooked five or six thousand dollars in notes and bonds, which were in a secret drawer, but everything else was swept clean. The store was opened by keys, and entrance to the safe effected by means of cold chisels. The heads of the rivets which projected through the exterior surface of the outer door-plate were cut off, and the outer plate removed. The lock was then forced, and the treasure laid open to view.

These are all the facts at present developed. Suspicion naturally points to the aforesaid Blanchard, who is not to be found this forenoon. He is described as a man of good address, slightly sunburned, dark hair, smooth face, about thirty-five years of age, and about five feet eight inches in height, well formed. There is one incident of the character humorous connected with this transaction which shows to what results competition in trade will sometime lead. Blanchard, we learn, went over to Hawley Street to secure a carpenter; saw and talked with one about the job, but did not definitely close the bargain. Shortly after he left another carpenter, a friend of carpenter number one, called and inquired, "How is business?" He was informed that, generally speaking, it was dull, but that he (carpenter number one) expected a job at No. 16 State Street. Carpenter number two immediately went over there, saw Blanchard, agreed to do his work so low, so much lower than the other party, that he was forthwith employed. He went to work and partially completed the job. The joke of the matter is the fact that, having taken the wind out of another man's sails, he got no pay.—*Boston Journal, July 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPROPRIATE—Mer(c)cur. P. M.—Poor man.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & Co., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

THE road west of this town is lined for rods with fine growing cabbage. Those in want of genuine Pennsylvania "sour krout" this Fall, had better consult the gardeners before long.

WE are happy to announce that no serious difficulty is likely to arise between the President and Secretary M'Culloch on account of the Secretary's refusal to purchase P. John and his "vigorous Union organization" at the price named by John, to wit: fifteen hundred dollars. The President on reflection concurs in opinion with the Secretary.

OUR contemporary of the *Republican* will please accept our congratulations on his return to the walks of private life. To the President and Senate also we would tender our thanks for having relieved the Doctor of his official cares. At last he is happy; at least he says so in the *Republican*; and that the truth of what he says is attested by the amiable countenances of himself and his friends. They all feel good.

THE following is the score of the match game played between the Shawanee Club, of Plymouth, and the Continental Club, of this place. It will be seen that the Continentals came out far ahead of their opponents.

SHAWANEE.	O. R.	CONTINENTAL.	O. R.
Conner, c.	3	2 C. Furman, c.	4 6
Shafer, p.	1	2 Barton, p.	3 6
W. L. Lance, s. s.	2	3 H. C. Hartman, s. s.	3 2
D. Lance, 1st b.	3	3 C. Umangst, 1st b.	4 6
Landsey, r. f.	5	0 J. W. Eyer, r. f.	2 7
Wilson, 2d b.	2	2 E. Furman, 2d b.	1 7
Levi, 3d b.	4	1 E. Elwell, 3d b.	3 6
Harris, l. f.	3	0 W. S. Moyer, l. f.	0 8
Dieterich, c. f.	4	1 Aldsell, c. f.	5 5
Total.	27	14 Total.	27 58

Umpire—Mr. T. Taylor, of the Susquehanna Club, Wilkesbarre.
Scorers—A. Gabriel for the Shawanee, and D. J. Waller, Jr., for the Continental.

THE *Republican*, after a year devoted mostly to the annihilation of Mr. Clark politically and personally, has at last discovered that that gentleman has no brains, and amounts to nothing. How stupid in the editor not to have known this before, or, having known it, how unjust to the public not to have announced it! It was no doubt the generosity of his nature that caused him to withhold the truth. Noble soul! It was only when Mr. Clark supplanted him in the office of Assessor that he consented to make the disclosure. Hereafter the readers of the *Republican* will not hear of "poor Bob Clark" through that paper. He is entirely too small game for the high and mighty Doctor.

THE Conductors of our Young Folks announce that they have completed arrangements for adding as a new feature to their magazine a series of full page illustrations. These will be drawn by the first artists, engraved in the best manner, and printed upon fine tinted paper. Each number of the magazine will contain one or more of them. The first picture of the series, to be given with the September number, is "The Wanderers," designed by W. J. Hennessy. The colored illustrations, which were promised for the year, are now printing, and will be given in the November and December numbers. The first of these will be entitled "Florinda and Florindel;" the second, "The Old Man of the Mountain," designed by Alfred Fredericks.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for August offers a fine variety of interesting articles. "How my New Acquaintances Spin" is an interesting account of the silk-producing spiders of South Carolina—their discovery, habits, and uses,—by Dr. Wilder; "What did she see with?" is a very singular story founded on facts, well known to the inhabitants of ——, Massachusetts; "The Great Doctor, Part II," gives the conclusion of Miss Alice Cary's absorbing and touching story; "A Maniac's Confession," is the gossip of a book-lover about rare editions of famous authors; "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book" give continued sketches of Hawthorne's life in the Old Manor at Concord; from the "Chimney-Corner" Mrs. Stowe discourses of party-giving and party-going, and how to get out of both very gracefully and pleasantly; "London Forty Years Ago," contains John Neal's recollections of remarkable events, scenes, and persons in the English capital; "A Year in Montana" is a very entertaining paper, by Hon. Edward B. Neally, United States District Attorney of Montana, giving his observations of gold-mining and miners at Virginia and other points in the territory; Professor Agassiz contributes another graphic article on the Physicial History of the Valley of the Amazon; "Griffith Gaunt" is continued; and fine poems are furnished by James Russell Lowell and Bayard Taylor. Ticknor and Fields, Publishers, Boston.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE President has signed the bill reviving the grade of General in the army, nominated to the Senate Lieutenant-General Grant for that office, and Vice-Admiral Farragut to be Admiral in the Navy, under a recent law.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual picnic of the Irish Repulic Brotherhood in St. Louis, on the thirteenth of August, and will address them on that occasion.

MR. SPEAKER COLFAX has declined being a candidate for Senator from Indiana, and having been renominated for Congress from the South Bend District, will leave on the day of adjournment for his home, to canvass his district for re-election.

A SEVERE tornado passed over the central portion of Ohio on Saturday night. It was accompanied by hail of unusual size and force. It is feared that much damage has resulted to crops, especially corn, which, in many fields, was levelled to the ground. No losses of life are reported.

EUROPE.

Russia Decided Against Active Foreign Intervention in Germany.

NOTHING OF NAPOLEON'S NEGOTIATIONS.

VIENNA OPEN TO THE ENEMY AND THE PRUSSIANS EXPECTED IN THE CITY.

The Italians in Padua and Vicenza.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

IN diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg it was declared that Russia had no present intention of abandoning its policy of neutrality, and that, only in case of any active intervention on the part of any foreign power in the German conflict, she would make known her declarations and take an attitude corresponding with her interests.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the negotiations between Napoleon and the contending powers.

The London *Times* of the sixteenth of July says: Whatever force the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Venetia, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Venetia to-morrow or the day after. If anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna.

General Cialdini had occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the railroad to Venice.

The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice, thus had no railway communication with Vienna, so that unless Cialdina be dislodged the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

The latest reports from the Great Eastern were quite favorable, steady progress being made.

On Sunday afternoon, fifteenth of July, she had payed out two hundred and eighty-three miles of the Atlantic cable, and had run a distance of two hundred and sixty-three miles from land.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	15 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 50
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	16
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	16
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	15 00

E. H. Little,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel.

Robert F. Clark,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank.

John G. Freeze,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.

Wesley Wirt,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

C. B. Brockway,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

Charles G. Barkley,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

William H. Abbott,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

M. E. Jackson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

M. M. Traugh,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Near American Hotel.

M. M. L'Velle,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.—Estate of Reuben Hess, deceased. Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Reuben Hess, late of Fishing Creek Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them.

ALFRED T. CREVELING, Adm'r.
FISHING CREEK TOWNSHIP, }
VAN CAMP P. O., June 11, 1866. }

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work.
Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.
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616 Broadway, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, AND FASHIONS.
EDITED BY MRS. S. J. HALE AND L. A. GODEY.
The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has awarded him its patronage as a magazine for the last thirty-six years of a larger circulation than any in America, has continued his arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country,
MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," etc.
This alone places the Lady's Book, in a literary point of view, far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.
SEVEN SPECIALITIES
that no other magazine has, and only to be found in Godey's: "Original Music," "Model Cottage, with Diagrams," "Drawing Lessons," "Children's Department," "Original Health Department," and "Double Extension Fashion-plates."
OUR SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
The unanimous voice of the press has pronounced Godey's engravings to be the best ever published in any magazine of the world, and equal to those published in the Annuals of Great Britain. You may look in vain for fourteen such steel engravings as have been published in the seventieth and seventy-first volumes of this Book, and those for 1866 will surpass them.
GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE-SHEET FASHION-PLATES.
The publication of these plates and
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE
than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them.
TERMS OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
One copy one year $2 00
Two copies one year 3 50
Three copies one year 5 00
Four copies one year 10 00
Address L. A. GODEY,
N.E. cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phil., Pa.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL,
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Saturday, the eleventh day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James Dugan, late of Montour Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vending, on the premises, a certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Montour Township, in the County of Columbia, adjoining lands of Cadwallader Roberts on the east, William Roberts on the north, George A. Willets on the south, and Frick and Hurley on the west, containing sixty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling-house, and barn and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Montour and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, July 17, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of one fourth of purchase money, to be paid on striking down of the property, one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation *nisi*, and the balance in one year from confirmation *nisi*, with interest on said balance from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
B. F. HARTMAN, Administrator.

IN THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL SHULTZ, DECEASED.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joseph H. Shultz; Andrew Shultz; Samuel B. Shultz; Elisha Shultz; Nancy, intermarried with Gearhart Kife; Sarah, intermarried with Joseph Britain; Naomah, intermarried with Samuel White; Mary Ann, intermarried with Samuel H. York; Lucinda Shultz; Joseph Oscar Shultz; Mary Ellen Shultz; Harriet Shultz; Thomas Shultz; Zephaniah Shultz; and Albert A. Smith. You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear, in your proper persons, at an Orphan's Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for the said county, the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the bill or petition of Samuel B. Shultz, administrator of Samuel Shultz, late of Benton Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, praying the Court to decree the specific performance of contract between said Samuel Shultz, deceased, and Elisha Shultz and Joseph H. Shultz, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, or show cause why the specific performance of said contract should not be decreed.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1866.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1866.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

HENRY GIGER
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 8 00
" kip, double sole	3 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c.	2 50 to 5 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 00 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 3 75
Woman's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Meatis, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
HENRY GIGER.

EVERY SATURDAY:
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.
Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the aim of the publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a relics of foreign periodical literature of the day. It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that Every Saturday shall contain and itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers. Every Saturday will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.
TERMS.—Single numbers, 10 cents; subscription price, $5 per year, in advance. Monthly parts will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5 per year, in advance. Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by Ticknor & Fields will receive Every Saturday for $4 per year, in advance.
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IRON AND NAILS,
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IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Saturday, the 23d day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Philip Foust, administrator of Daniel Krum, late of Cooper Township, Montour County, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the house of Emanuel Lazarus, in Montour Township, a certain tract of land, situate in Montour Township, Columbia County, adjoining lands of Emanuel Lazarus on the east, the River Susquehanna on the south, and the line dividing the Counties of Columbia and Montour on the north, containing eighty-two acres and sixty-six perches neat measure, about twenty acres of which is improved or cleared land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Montour and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
BLOOMSBURG, May 25, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administrator on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the confirmation *nisi*, with interest from the confirmation. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
PHILIP FOUST, Administrator.
May 25, 1866.

ADJOURNED SALE.
The sale of the above described real estate adjourned until Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1866.
PHILIP FOUST, Administrator.

LIFE INSURANCE.
If you wish to live long and die happy, go without delay and
INSURE YOUR LIFE
in the best Company in the world,
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
ITS CASH ASSETS ARE $15,000,000,
and its annual dividend for the fiscal year of 1865 amounts to seventy-five per cent. on all participating premiums, being the largest dividend ever declared by any company for the same length of time. For further information apply to
P. S. BISHEL, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W. Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lydia Sankey, intermarried with James G. Fritz; Susan Reighard; and Mary Catharine Reighard; the last two named are minors of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said the Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the tenth day of May, A.D. 1866.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
BLOOMSBURG, June 7, 1866.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HAYHURST, DECEASED.—To Mary, intermarried with David Rhodes; Susan, intermarried with George Stricker; Ellen, intermarried with Cyrus B. Appleman; Rezaleel, Elizabeth, and Benajah, lineal descendents of Joseph Hayhurst, late of Orange Township, in said County of Columbia, deceased, and all other persons interested. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Joseph Hayhurst, deceased, situate in Orange Township, Columbia County, at the appraised value put upon it by an inquest, duly awarded by the Court and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, May tenth A.D. 1866. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
BLOOMSBURG, June 7, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Roadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables; two pigs.
IRA ROADARMEL.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability of decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Sillman's Count, General Chasseé, and others. "The Clavertings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $2 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; besides innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.
Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents.
Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

OUR JULY VOLUME.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
It will be borne in mind that we begin a new semi-annual volume of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman with the first of July. The interest taken in extending our circulation during the present season, to which we are led by the fact that it is now almost one third larger than last year, encourages us to present some extra inducements for new subscribers, trusting, although Summer is also favorable time than Autumn or Winter for procuring large lists, that these offers may nevertheless lead to a very considerable addition. We still have a limited number of complete sets from January first, so that new subscribers can be supplied from that date if desired; but unless so expressly ordered, subscriptions will be considered as for one year from the first of July. It will be remembered that our terms are: for one year, strictly in advance, each copy, $2 50; for six months, $1 50. We will send by mail postpaid.
Address all letters of inquiry or remittances, in all cases, to LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
Albany, N.Y.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
TERMS.
One copy for one year, $4 00. An extra copy, gratis, for every Club of five subscribers, at $3 00 each, or six copies for $20 00.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $8 00.
CIRCULATION 82,000.
The Publishers will accept a limited number of first-class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One Page	$250 00
Half Page	125 00
Quarter Page	70 00

Or $2 50 per line for less space. Average eight words to a line.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GHRTON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, W. B. KOONS, JOHN DIETERICK, H. DIGLEMILLER, MICHAEL HELLER, DR. F. C. HARRISON, JOHN DOAK, DANIEL SOYER, SYLVESTER PURSEL, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mellenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR, FEED, &c. &c. &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
B. H. STOHNER
has always on hand and for sale
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.
Having recently fitted up a new and elegant
ICE-CREAM AND EATING SALOON,
he is prepared to accomodate ladies and gentlemen in the best style.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BO

THE CHILDREN.

WHEN the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
The little ones gather around me
To bid me "Good-night" and be kissed;
Oh, the little arms that encircle
My neck in their tender embrace;
Oh, the smiles that are halos of Heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood—too lonely to last—
Of joy that my heart will remember
While it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All-radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

I shall leave the old house in the Autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door;
I shall miss the "Good-nights," and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning for me.

AGRICULTURAL.

Buckwheat.

THE value of this crop should insure it a better treatment than it usually receives from the generality of cultivators. So easily is it raised, or under such adverse circumstances will it *grow*, that it has been denominated the "lazy man's crop." It is very often grown where no other crop will grow, with the soil very imperfectly prepared; thus favoring slack husbandry, and still giving a remunerative crop. In some instances this crop has been successively grown till the soil refused to yield a return, being exhausted, or, as generally termed, worn out. There is no other crop produced, with which I am acquainted, wherewith the soil can be more effectually skinned than this; on this account, as well as some others, it is thought unfavorably of as a grain crop by many good farmers. Some claim that it poisons the land for certain other crops, especially corn, which often fails when following buckwheat. The succession is certainly a bad one, and not to be recommended; but when followed by potatoes, I have found the ground prepared to yield a very fair crop. A farther objection is, that the seed is apt to remain in the ground a year or two, and make its appearance in subsequent crops. This objection is remedied with the hoe and cultivator, by following with a hoed crop as above.

Buckwheat may be advantageously grown where other crops have failed, or on ground unsuitable to put other crops in, from lateness, or being wet in Spring. When grown only for grain, it produces better to sow as late as possible, and have it ripen before severe frosts in the Fall. Sown when chestnut trees are in full blossom, it usually has ample time to perfect a crop. If sowed earlier, the grain does not set or fill out as well, it requiring cool weather when fructifying and ripening to give the greatest return in grain. Late sown, it is apt to be cut down by frosts while yet in full flower.

Buckwheat, like all other crops, repays the cultivator for doing his work well and in proper season. If, therefore, the soil is very tough, filled with roots of small bushes or the like, where impracticable to plough more than once, it should be ploughed as deep and well as is possible, after which an amount of harrowing should be done sufficient to fit a good seed bed before sowing the seed. Almost any soil, if prepared with care and an application of a small amount of guano, phosphate, or well decomposed farm manure, will produce heavy crops, well repaying the cultivator for the extra expense.

To subdue a bush pasture, that it is desired to break up, or land that has become foul with thistles, rushes, etc., this is an excellent crop. It grows very rapidly, spreading its branches, takes the lead of other plants, overshadowing them, and by keeping them in the shade often subdues them, as well as by keeping the roots and sods moist, which causes a rapid decomposition. As a renovating crop then it has no equal.

For green manuring it occupies a prominent position. Drawing a large portion of its nourishment from the air, it returns more to the soil than it exracts therefrom; decomposes rapidly, loosens the soil, thus rendering it more permeable to the heat, light, and moisture. These reasons, together with the fact of the straw being composed largely of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, give it its value as green manure. Its rapid maturity especially adapts it for two crops in a season, thus admirably fitting the soil for a crop of Winter grain to follow.

For ploughing in, it should be rolled down and then ploughed under when in blossom. A small amount of seed—two or three pecks—will sow an acre, giving several tons of green straw, which is quickly converted into food for succeeding crops. When grown as a grain crop, a similar quantity will stock an acre, poor land requiring a larger quantity of seed than that in good heart.

For feeding, it is thought by many to nearly equal Indian corn. A provender of equal quantities of corn, buckwheat, and oats makes an excellent feed for milch cows, for hogs, or other stock. Corn and buckwheat, mixed in equal quantities, is preferred by some for fattening cattle to clear corn at the same price. For laying hens there is no better grain than buckwheat; in short it is a fine feed, either clear or mixed with other grain, for any kind of stock. The straw, when properly saved, is readily eaten, and as an occasional feed for cows, cattle, or sheep, is valuable, having no unfavorable effect, as claimed by some. The various uses to which the grain is put gives it its value; for domestic use it is made into flour, where it is extensively used made into soft cakes and other articles of human food. Its excellence for flour depends largely upon the management of the grain after cutting; instead of leaving it in the swath, as is often the case, for several days—when cut with the common grain cradle—exposed to storms, etc., it should be raked the same or next day into small bunches or bundles, set on the buts, and the tops twisted to secure in place; if properly evenened, and the buts spread a little, it will stand quite a strong wind, and cure without any injury to, and with very much less waste of seed; the straw will cure and dry out sooner and make better fodder, the crop is sooner ready to be threshed or housed, and the grain will yield a much better quality of flour.

Buckwheat may be cut with the common grain cradle, or with the reaping machine; either, if the grain is well ripened and dry, will waste more or less. The better way is to cut it when there is a light dew on. If cut with a machine, one man should walk close to it, and when a suitable sized gavel is cut, take it by the tops and place it on the buts, raising and letting it drop to even the ends and straighten it up; the tops are secured as before. As soon as the crop is sufficiently cured it should be carted to the barn and threshed; a clear, somewhat airy day is the best time, as then it will thresh easier than at any other time. A peculiarity of this grain is, if in the least damp it is very difficult to thresh it clean; it is therefore best to thresh it as fast as hauled in, for where allowed to lie in a close mow of any considerable size it gathers dampness rapidly. If inconvenient to thresh at once, it may be put away on open loose scaffolds, and when frozen it will shell readily. In loading and unloading care should be used to handle carefully to waste as little as possible.—*William H. White, in Country Gentleman.*

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

Crossing the Streets.

ONE little act of politeness will sometimes pave the way to fortune and preferment. The following sketch illustrates this fact. A sailor, roughly garbed, was sauntering through the streets of New Orleans, then in rather a damp condition from recent rain and rise of the tide. Turning the corner of a much frequented and narrow alley, he observed a young lady standing in perplexity, apparently measuring the depth of the muddy water between her and the opposite sidewalk with no very satisfied countenance. The sailor paused, for he was a great admirer of beauty, and certainly the bright face that peeped out from under the little chip hat, and the auburn curls hanging glossy and unconfined over her muslin dress, might tempt a curious or an admiring glance. Perplexed, the lady put forth one little foot, when the gallant sailor, with characteristic impulsiveness, said, "That pretty foot, lady, should not be soiled with the filth of this lane; wait for a moment, and I will make you a path."

So, springing past her into a carpenter's shop opposite, he bargained for a plank-board that stood in the doorway, and coming back to the smiling girl, who was just coquettish enough to accept the services of the handsome young sailor, he bridged the narrow black stream, and she tripped across with a merry "thank you" and a roguish smile, making her eyes as dazzling as they could be.

Alas! our young sailor was perfectly charmed; what else would make him catch up and shoulder the plank, and follow the little witch through the streets to her home, she twice performing the ceremony of "*walking the plank*," and each time thanking him with one of her eloquent smiles? Presently our hero saw the young lady trip up the marble steps of a palace of a house, and disappear within its rosewood entrance. For a full minute he stood looking at the door, and then with a big sigh turned away, disposed of his drawbridge, and wended his path back to his ship.

The next day he was astonished with an order of promotion from the captain. Poor Jack was speechless with amazement. He had never dreamed of being exalted to the dignity of a second-mate's office on board one of the most splendid ships that sailed out of the port of New Orleans. He knew he was competent, for instead of spending his money for amusements, visiting theatres or bowling alleys, on his return from sea he had purchased books and become quite a student; but he expected years to intervene before his ambitious hopes could be realized.

His superior officers looked upon him with leniency, and gave him fair opportunities to gather maritime knowledge. The handsome gentlemanly young man acquired unusual favor in the eyes of the portly commander, Captain Hume, who had first taken our smart little black-eyed fellow, with his neat tarpaulin and tidy bundle, as his cabin-boy.

One night the young man, with all the other officers, was invited to an entertainment at the Captain's house. He went, and to his astonishment, mounted the identical steps that two years before the brightest vision he had ever seen passed over; a vision he had never forgotten. Thump, thump, went his brave heart, as he was ushered into the great parlor; and like a sledge-hammer it beat again, when Captain Hume brought forward his blue-eyed daughter, and with a pleasant smile said, "The young lady once indebted to your politeness for a safe and *dry* walk home." His eyes were all ablaze, and his brown cheeks flushed hotly, as the noble captain sauntered away, leaving fair Grace Hume at his side. And in all that assembly was not so handsome a couple as the gallant sailor and the "pretty ladie."

It was only a year from that time that the second-mate trod the quarter-deck, second only in command, and part owner with the captain, not only in his vessel, but in the affections of his daughter, gentle Grace Hume, who had always cherished respect, to say nothing of love, for the bright-eyed sailor.

His homely, but earnest act of politeness toward his child had pleased the captain, and though the youth knew it not, was the cause of his first promotion. So that now the old man has retired from business, Henry Wells is Captain Wells, and Grace Hume is, according to polite parlance, Mrs. Captain Wells. In fact, our honest sailor is one of the richest men in the Crescent City, and he owes, perhaps, the greater part of his prosperity to his tact and politeness in "crossing the street."

WIT AND HUMOR.

MODERN "comic songs." Absurdditties.

THE eyes that never weep are the saddest eyes of all.

A BLOW from a lady is welcome if she strikes you agreeably.

AT what season did Eve eat the apple? Early in "the fall."

WHEN does a cow become real estate? When she is turned into a field.

THE fellow who sat down on a pin got up in the spur of the moment.

WHAT is the worst fare for a man to live on? War-fare.

FUNNY sounding drums—Conundrums—a good one is hard to beat.

IT were better for a man never to have been born than not to be born again.

A PERSON speaking of the social power of gold, says that everybody quotes it.

"GOOD-MORNING, Jones; how does the world use you?" "It uses me up, thank you."

SOME antiquary wishes to know in whose possession is the chair on which "*Verbum sat?*"

WHY are books the best friends? Because when they bore you, you can shut them up without offense.

AN Emeralder, on admiring a beautiful cemetery, observed that he considered it a healthy place to be buried in.

A LITTLE girl, hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired, "Who took care of the babies?"

"GIVE me a good thought to die on," said a great man in his last moments. The Christian says, "Give me a good thought to live on."

SIDNEY SMITH defines English benevolence to be "a strong impulse on the part of A, when he sees B in distress, to compel C to help him."

"THAT decrepit old man going along there reminds me, Doctor, of that tooth of mine which you had so much trouble to extract." "Why so?" "Because he's *in-firm*."

A DOCTOR went to bleed a dandy, who languidly exclaimed, "Oh, doctor, you're a great butcher!" To which the doctor rejoined, "Oh, yes, I'm used to sticking calves."

How well he plays, for one so young!" said Mrs. Partington, as the organ-boy performed with the monkey near the door; and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

AN Irish lad complained, the other day, of the harsh treatment he received from his father. "He treats me, said he, mournfully, "as if I was his son by another father and mother."

HARRY TURN married his cousin of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied, "That it had always been a maxim of his that one good turn deserved another."

"I WANT a sewing-machine," said an old lady, entering a shop. "Do you wish for a machine with a feller?" inquired the clerk. "Sakes, no; don't want any of your fellers about me."

AWFUL.—A lady in Cleveland, Ohio, recently, was observed to leave a trail of sawdust behind her. If ladies will wear such things to improve the shape of their limbs, those stuffed with hair are said to be the best.

A PHILOSOPHER being asked of whom he had acquired so much knowledge, replied: "Of the blind, who do not lift their feet until they have first sounded, with their stick, the ground on which they are going to tread."

AN awfully curious bore, learning that a young lady was going to the city, asked, "What motive takes you thither, my dear?" "I believe they call it a locomotive, sir," was the innocent reply. The intrusive stranger was extinguished.

A THRIFTY young man married a rosy young Irish girl, quite to the horror of his mother and sisters, but defended himself by the following logic: "If I marry an American girl I must have an Irish girl to take care of her, and I cannot afford to support both."

WHEN a lady once asked Turner, a celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." This is a secret that many never learn. Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the great curse to a great blessing.

LATOUR MAYBOURD lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in a corner of the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog," said the master; "you know you are glad, for now you will only have one boot to clean instead of two."

A GENTLEMAN, who was remarkable at once for Bacchanalism devotion and remarkably large and startling eyes, was one evening the subject of conversation. The question appeared to be whether the gentleman in question wore upon his face any signs of his excesses. "I think so," said Jerold; I always know when he has been in his cups by the state of his saucers."

IN a little town on the Ohio a lady teacher was examining a class of juveniles in mental arithmetic. She commenced the question, "If you buy a cow for ten dollars"—when up came a little hand. "What is it, Johnny?" "Why you can't buy no kind of a cow for ten dollars; father sold one for sixty dollars the other day, and she was a regular old scrub at that!"

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CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
On and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:45 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 11:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

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to the
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	6:20 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Fast Line	7:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	3:30 P.M.	7:20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7:40 P.M.	9:45 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
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Leave Washington at 2:45 and 7:30 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:05 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 3 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:55 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
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H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:30, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:30 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:30 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:45 A.M., and 2 and 9:30 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 9:30 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1:15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:20 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:55 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:20 and 9:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:20 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
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G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

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